SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1876. [CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,
Received up to 9th December, 1876.

POLITICAL.
GENERAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st December, in reference to the contemplated release of well-behaved prisoners in honour of the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty, points out the expediency of extending this indulgence more liberally to women than to men. All women who are not guilty of any very heinous crime, as murder, &c., should be set free. The editor is glad to observe that the Government has hit upon this measure in imitation of oriental customs, the effect of which will reach the masses. It is only the educated people who can appreciate the inestimable blessings—as the recognition of the rights of the people, the mode of administration of justice, the excellencies of the law, the uninterrupted peace of the country, the advancement of civilization, the security of life and property—which the English Government has conferred upon the people at large; but what the ignorant public care for is some personal and tangible good.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 8th December is glad to inform the native public that a few natives have been elected for admission into the covenanted civil service. Eight men have been selected, three from Bengal, three from Bombay, and two from Madras. Their appointments will be announced at the Delhi durbar. It may be hoped that the North-Western Provinces, Panjáb, and Oudh will not have to wait long for this honourable distinction. The thanks of the whole native population are due to the English Government for this just action, even though the number of appointments is very small. The slur which has hitherto been cast on the Government of excluding natives from higher appointments will be removed. But in the North-Western Provinces, Panjáb, and Oudh also there is no scarcity of able men, quite competent to hold offices of trust and responsibility, and therefore the Government will do well to make a few appointments in these provinces also. The Anglo-Indian papers that profess to be the friends and advocates of the children of the soil have invariably denounced them for incapacity. But fortunately the Government has not listened to their false clamours, and has always shown itself willing to recognise the claims of the natives.

The *Anand Lahri* of the 1st December, after adverting to the pitiable condition of the natives under former dynasties, as the Musalmans, Játs, Mahrattas, &c., says that since the reins of Government are passed into the hands of the English the evil days of the people may be said to be over. The advent of good luck is visible on every side. The people are in the enjoyment of every blessing. Above all must be mentioned the rapid diffusion of education. But the English Government is not altogether free from faults. Two evils have grown up under its rule—the increasing poverty of the people and the cruel treatment of the children of the soil by the ruling race. The former evil owes its origin to the circumstance that all native trade and manufacture have passed into the hands of European foreigners. The hand-made native fabrics being unable to compete with the

machine-made fabrics of Europe have been driven out of the market. The usual run of English officers in India springing from the lower grades of society in England do not act with moderation, and with a view to the good of their native subjects. Sudden acquisition of power and affluence makes their heads dizzy. Their policy is always dictated by personal interests. But fortunately the wise Government of Lord Lytton has earnestly set about the removal of these evils. His Lordship's action in the celebrated Fuller and Weld cases is calculated to check the violence of Europeans towards natives. To foster native trade and industry, and save the unnecessary loss by exchange, His Lordship has recorded a resolution in the *Gazette of India* to the effect that every effort should be made to obtain country-made articles for consumption in the railway, military, and public works departments instead of importing them from Europe. May it please Heaven that Lord Lytton may continue to cherish the same feelings of love and kindness for the natives as he does now.

The *Urdu Akhbár* of the 2nd December is glad to state, on the authority of the *Arunodaya*, that the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay has appointed Nana Sahib Purandhara a commissioned officer in a regiment of cavalry on Rs. 500 a month. This appointment augurs well for the future. It may be reasonably expected that certain high appointments, both in the staff corps and the covenanted civil service, will be announced at the imperial assemblage at Delhi. The Government now seems to be convinced of the necessity of this measure. It has come to this conclusion not a day too soon. If effect had been given to this wise scheme a little earlier better results would have flowed from it. At the same time it must be borne in mind that a few appointments of this nature will not be enough to reconcile the millions of Her Majesty's subjects. To achieve this desirable but difficult object something should be done to alleviate the growing miseries of the

people at large. However, the admission of natives into the grades of the covenanted civil service and of the army commission, if carried out on a comparatively large scale, will not fail to produce beneficial results, and strengthen the ties that bind the people to the English Government.

CABUL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st December says that the Russian envoy has called upon the Amir of Cabul to restore the property of Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan. Is the Russian envoy acting at the request of the Sirdar or at the command of the Czar? If the latter, the emperor has no power to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent state. Does the emperor's favourite forget that the Amir is on friendly terms with the English Government, that he is no longer the savage chief of a hill state, that he is perfectly alive to the intrigues of Russia, and that he now has a well-disciplined army at his command?

The *Anjuman-i-Hind* of the 2nd December says that no reliance can be placed in the words or deeds of the Afghans. Their friendship is as fickle and transient as their enmity. The Government has had experience of this fact in 1836. Next, Yakub Khan surrendered himself under solemn promises to the Amir, yet he has been thrown in prison. Having had ample experience of the Afghan character, the lakhs of rupees given by the Government to the Afghans from time to time have been simply wasted, and the faith reposed in their friendship has been misplaced. The Indian Government has been induced to extend every favour and kindness to the Amir under the impression that he might be of service at any future time of difficulty, but these hopes are surely quite unfounded. No emergency has yet arisen to put the alliance of the Amir to the test. But what may be expected from him may be inferred from his behaviour on the present occasion. In spite of his distinct promise to attend the Delhi durbar, he is going to Koop bank. There is no British resident at his court. The

Government should therefore enter into strict negotiations with him, so that he may not have an opportunity of playing fast and loose with it.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 2nd December says that, looking at the internal affairs of the Cis-Sutlej kindred states and the relations in which they stand towards each other, the Government has acted wisely in appointing a European Civil Surgeon to look after the health of the young Maharaja of Patiala. This measure may be said to have secured the reigning family and the state from extinction.

The *Tohfa-i-Káshmir* of the 25th November, in its local news columns, mentions that the Raja of Jeswal, whose state was confiscated by the Government in the mutiny of 1857, has been reinstated by Lord Lytton at the request of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, made when His Lordship was last at Madhopur. This liberal act will be a matter of great satisfaction to feudatory India in general, and the Maharaja of Káshmir in particular. Indeed, Lord Lytton has a good head for political affairs. He has a conciliatory temper, a sense of justice, and an appreciation of merit.

The same paper is glad to notice that the Viceroy during his visit to the Maharaja of Jammu and Káshmir at Madhopur presented the Maharaja with five thousand rifles and a battery of cannon, and raised his salute from nineteen to twenty-one guns. He was also told that particular honour and dignity would be shown him in the Imperial assemblage at Delhi. The Maharaja well deserves the distinction conferred on him by the Viceroy. Looking at the importance of his state, both on account of its extent and situation on the frontier, the good administration of the country, the satisfactory sanitary arrangements, the suppression of infanticide, the implicit and sincere faith reposed by him in the English Government, the cordial welcome given by him to His Royal

Highness the Prince of Wales, the care and tenderness displayed by him towards the numerous visitors to his dominions every year, and so forth, the editor is of opinion that the title of Badshah, or some other suitable title, should be conferred on the Maharaja at the Delhi durbar.

TURKEY.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st December is glad to notice the change for the better which has come about in the spirit of the times. Prejudices and false notions tending to hatred and hostility are fast disappearing, and national patriotism and friendly feelings have begun to predominate in the minds of the people. When the Sunni sect of the Musalman community in India began to hold meetings for the expression of sympathy with the Turks in their distress, it was a matter of anxious speculation whether their brethren of the Shia sect would join them or keep aloof, yielding to the pressure of their old prejudices. But happily the enlightened Shias burst the shackles of prejudice and warmly joined the other sect in their proceedings. The Musalmans must congratulate themselves that this feeling of unity of nation and religion now animates the two great divisions of Islam in matters which concern their common interests. The king of Persia, a professor of the Shia tenets, has promised the Sultan of Turkey his aid with an army of fifty thousand troops. He has also published a proclamation in his territories inculcating upon his subjects the advisability of abandoning all hatred and animosity towards the Sunnis.

A correspondent of the *Naimul-Akhbar* of the 1st December says that all the statesmen of Europe have confessed to the strong ties that bind England to Turkey. The commerce of all European states in general, and of England in particular, is carried on through the Mediterranean Sea, which is under the control of the Sultan of Turkey. Any power that holds possession of Turkey commands the Mediterranean Sea and can put a stop to all commerce at pleasure. No

European power, and least of all England, will allow the Mediterranean to fall into the hands of Russia, who casts a greedy glance at the whole world, and never hesitates to break her most solemn engagements. Constantinople and India are always the objects of her secret desires. The Porte always keeps to treaty stipulations and never acts from selfish motives. In these circumstances who wishes to see the Satan take the place of the angel? No European kingdom, and especially England, can possibly allow Russia to take possession of Turkey. England has important interests at stake. She will not be able to maintain her naval supremacy if a powerful rival, in the person of Russia, grows up in the Mediterranean. India will also be exposed to serious dangers. England is obviously indebted for her present honour and rank among the powers of Europe to her splendid Indian empire. The moment she loses India (God forbid) she will sink from a first class power into the second class. She also derives much profit from the Suez Canal; and any power that commands the Mediterranean Sea commands the canal. Every state is naturally alive to its interests, and England thoroughly knows and feels that all her magnificence and greatness depend on commerce. By way of precaution the English ministers have despatched a fleet to Besika Bay to check the advance of Russia. Lord Derby, the foreign minister, fully impressed with the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman empire, has expressly told Count Schouvaloff, the Russian envoy at London, that if Russia brings any pressure to bear upon Turkey, England will at once be ready for war and direct the terrible fire of her guns against the Russians. Russia made a tempting proposal to Austria to seize Bosnia and Herzegovina, while she herself thought of occupying Bulgaria. But Austria, persuaded that any extension of Russian power in the south of Europe would be dangerous, and might one day menace her own independence, did not agree to the offer. She did not stop here. She ordered fifty thousand troops to assemble on the Russian frontier. The

passage of Russian volunteers through her territories to Servia has been strictly prohibited. She has also issued general orders to her vessels not to take any Russian volunteers to Servia. Count Andressy has a profound insight into the Russian character. The Russian is well known for dishonesty and deceit. His own pledges do not bind him. His pleasure and interest consist in fomenting quarrels. For one to listen to his fair promises is to seek one's own ruin. Had Austria helped Russia in executing her designs upon Turkey, Russia would soon have extended her encroachments into Austrian provinces. The Austrian population is made up of men of diverse nationalities, not amicably disposed towards each other. At any time of the least agitation, Russian instigation might throw Austrian administration into jeopardy, and render the restoration of peace and order a task of the utmost difficulty. The Austrian Government is thus quite adverse to the advances of Russia towards its own territories and Turkey. Every other European Government shares the feelings of Austria. How can then England, whose connection with Turkey is indissoluble, afford to look with indifference on Russian encroachments? Military preparations are accordingly being pushed on in England with great zeal. An army of twenty-five thousand troops is being fitted up for the aid of the Porte. India will also be called upon in time of need to contribute her quota of troops. Turkey is also busily engaged in preparing herself for a contest. The wise and prudent policy of the English ministers in regard to the Eastern question is deserving of high praise. The unjust agitation got up by Mr. Gladstone, which was diametrically opposed to English politics and threatened to disturb the peace of the country, cannot be too strongly deprecated. Happily his designs did not succeed. He has now fallen in the estimation of his own followers. Men have even come to look down upon him as an idiot.

A correspondent of the *Samaya Vinod* of the 1st December condemns the fight carried on between the Urdu and the Anglo-Indian papers in reference to Turkish affairs—the

one fighting for the Turks, and the other for the Servians—as perfectly useless. They had far better turn this energy to promoting the welfare of their own country. What connection has India with Turkey or Servia? The subscription that the Muhammadans of India have raised for the relief of the Turks can in no sense be called charity, because charity recognizes no distinction of race or creed. The Servians are as much deserving of it as the Turks. A lover of humanity should therefore try to reconcile the contending parties if he can, and not to aid the one so as to cause the extinction of the other.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Khair Khwah-i-Hindustán* of the 2nd December, after dwelling on the impartial administration of justice of the English Government, makes a suggestion for the favourable consideration of the Government with reference to the treatment of Hindú prisoners in jails. The Hindú prisoners have to drink water from the same skin as prisoners of other races, Musalmans, Christians, and so on, which their religion forbids. On their release from the jail, they are not at once received into their caste by their fellows. They are called upon to perform certain expiatory ceremonies, as bathing in the secred waters of the Ganges, feasting a number of Brahmins, and so on, the performance of which involves an amount of expenditure which a poor man can ill afford. The Government will confer a great boon upon the Hindú community, if it makes some better arrangements for the supply of water to Hindú prisoners in jails, that they may not run the risk of losing their caste.

A correspondent of the *Samaya Vinod* of the 1st December, writing from Almora, complains of the house-tax in the Almora Municipality, which presses very hard upon the poor. There are men who thought themselves fortunate in inheriting large dwelling-houses, but who are now so poor that they earn their daily bread with immense difficulty. It is this class of men by whom the tax is felt as most oppressive. The

municipal committee must, no doubt, raise money sufficient for their purposes, but they should do so in a way that is not decidedly objectionable. The municipal funds may with advantage be supplemented by a portion of the local cess funds, so that the burden of municipal taxes on the people may be alleviated. The *thokdars* should not be paid from cess collections, but rather from the Government revenue, which has been doubled and even quadrupled by the late settlement. Neither the Government nor the *thokdars* have any claims to the cess fund, which should be wholly devoted to works of public utility.

EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar* of the 30th November says that a horrible misfortune has befallen the natives this time. Every one points to them as fit offerings on the altar of retrenchment. They should be dismissed; they should be compelled to retire on pension; their pay should be cut. In short, the whole pressure of retrenchment should be brought to bear upon them alone. But there are much less objectionable ways open to the Government to make up the deficiency. What necessity is there to give a lakh of rupees a year to the Lieutenant-Governor? If his salary be reduced, say by thirty-three per cent. hundreds of poor natives may be saved from dismission. Cannot one Secretary be spared from the Secretariat, and his work distributed among the rest? The High Court Judges, Commissioners, District Judges, and Collectors draw large salaries. These also are men; will not one thousand or two thousand rupees a month be sufficient to maintain every one of them? Can a native getting twenty-five rupees a month afford to lose a third part of his pay? In reference to the Bareilly College, it is rumoured that the lower classes of English and Persian will be altogether abolished, and the pay of the remaining teachers cut down by thirty-three per cent. In the end the editor suggests that the pay of officers getting upwards of one hundred rupees a month be reduced at the rate of

twenty per cent. No exemption should be made in favour of any officer, civil or military. If the Government were to act upon this counsel, men would not be thrown out of employ, which is in these days worse than death itself.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 5th December extols the policy of the Governor-General in enjoining the curtailment of unnecessary State expenditure on the several local Governments and Administrations. It is, no doubt, a matter of primary importance that the State finances be relieved of all those items of expenditure which can be done away with without any detriment to the public service, so that the Government may shake off its debts as much as possible, instead of suffering its increasing liabilities to lead it into serious difficulties. But some local Governments have thought fit to cut down even necessary items of expenditure. For this mistake of theirs no blame can in fair justice be imputed to the Governor-General. Nor are we in a position to treat their scheme of reduction as bearing its condemnation on its face. Those who are entrusted with important and responsible duties must possess a certain degree of wisdom and ability. But however able a man may be, his judgment cannot always be secure from error. He should therefore always consult his fellows, to avoid falling into any serious blunder. The way in which the Government has determined to deal with the Education Department is very objectionable. The Government has ever been fond of the Education Department, and with unflagging energy has endeavoured after its improvement and development. But it is strange how it has recently changed its mind and come to look upon the department as an unnecessary burden upon the State finances. It should be noticed that if this department is abolished or weakened, learned and able men, whose services are necessary for the conduct of the administration, will become extinct. However, any reductions carried out in this department will not effect any saving to the Government, because the money spent on this department is collected from zemindars with the land revenue, the Govern-

ment not having a farthing to pay for its maintenance. The Government is also not justified in applying the pruning knife to the Education Department of the North-Western Provinces alone. If this department is held to be of no material use, let reductions be effected in it throughout India. It is a cause of great complaint—and a just one too—with the people of these provinces that their colleges and schools have been sacrificed at the altar of economy, while those in other provinces enjoy a perfect immunity from it. Even in these provinces this department has been made to suffer more than any other department. The enforcement of this reduction will throw numbers of men out of employ, and reduce them to a state of starvation.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 4th December, referring to a recent order of the Government of India prohibiting the grant of any fee or remuneration to examiners in the Education Department, on the plea that they are usually Government servants, fears that they will do their work in a careless way; hence great injustice may be done to the examinees.

A correspondent of the *Samaya Vinod* of the 1st December remonstrates against retrenchment in the Education Department. It will be followed by deplorable results, because the rich nobility and gentry who can afford to pay are notoriously indifferent to education, and the middle classes, who have just begun to appreciate education, are not in a position to pay for it. People have hitherto reconciled themselves to their present miserable condition—to the loss of riches and honour—under the impression that they are acquiring learning, which is an inestimable blessing, but they are now about to be deprived of that petty consolation. The Government has long made up its mind not to impart higher education to the inhabitants of Upper India. It dreads their developing the same aspirations as the Bengalees. The embarrassed state of the finances has done nothing more than furnish the Government with a pretext for carrying out its deliberate policy. The cost borne directly by the Government revenues on account of

the Education Department must be, if any at all, very little, the department being maintained by the school cess and municipal funds. The colleges of the North-Western Provinces have each certain endowments attached to them, whereof the income is devoted to defray a part of their expenses. The abolition of the Bareilly College will take away from the students of the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Kumaun divisions the means of cultivating higher education. However, if the Government is really in earnest to effect savings, there are other ways, far less objectionable, which the editor can suggest for the accomplishment of its object. There is no necessity to keep up a separate Public Works Department in every district like the Judicial Department. What is the use of keeping an army of engineers when there is no sufficient work for them all to do? The work which a tahsíldar and a muharrir once used to do in a district is now done, much worse and at a remarkably increased cost, by an engineer and his office. Besides, there are certain high officials whose services can be dispensed with without any detriment to the public service. There is no need to keep such a strong Secretariat staff for the Government of the North-Western Provinces. One Secretary can do all the work. There is also room for retrenchment in the Education Department. Do away with the appointments of the Director and the Inspectors, the work of the latter being performed by the Assistant Inspectors. A staff of five European Professors at the Muir College is not warranted by any proportionate increase of the efficiency of the college. It is a matter of deep regret that the universal happiness prevailing throughout the length and breadth of India on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty has been marred by the sorrow consequent on the enforcement of retrenchment in the Education Department in these provinces. It should not be forgotten that the Education Department plays no mean part in securing the loyalty of the people.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 1st December, in reference to the same subject, observes that to abolish any of the colleges

will be tantamount to debar the people from higher education. The natives have not yet arrived at that stage in the pursuit of knowledge when they can appreciate learning for its own sake. It is as yet only pursued as a means towards an end. It is regarded as the means of obtaining places in the public service. The nobility will rather let their children go without education than pay for it; so that the poor people, who heartily welcomed education as a ready means of ameliorating their condition, will be the only sufferers by the abolition of the higher seminaries of learning.

The *Urdu Akhbar* of the 2nd December dwells at length on the unwise policy of the Director of Public Instruction of Berar in cutting down the pay of assistant teachers to five rupees a month. Even the menial servants in Berar are much better paid than these unfortunate teachers. The insignificant sum of five rupees can hardly suffice for one's necessary expenses. With this petty pay it is quite impossible for a teacher to maintain his position in society. No doubt this low scale of pay also obtains in some other districts, as Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, and so forth. But then the teachers in those districts are mostly residents of the villages in which they are employed, which is not the case in Berar. In these circumstances it behoves the Director to fix the minimum of pay at eight rupees a month.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 1st December notices the quarrel that lately ensued between the Vaishanavas and Saravgis at Khurja (Bulandshahr) from religious prejudices. The former are said to be the aggressors and the guilty party, inasmuch as they had no right to prevent the latter from the performance of a religious ceremony. The English Government has granted equal liberty to all its subjects in religious matters, and men of one religion or persuasion cannot interfere in the religious rites of another. On such occassions, when there is any fear of the outbreak of a conflict, the district autho-

rities should adopt effectual measures for its prevention at the very outset.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustán* of the 2nd December, in an article communicated by a correspondent, complains that the Urdu translations of the Acts of the Legislative Council made by Hakûmat Ray, the translator of the office of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, are so badly done as not to be readily intelligible. He makes use of such unidiomatic phrases and strange words as convey no sense to the reader. تکرکھن is one of his pet expressions. The writer also objects to the small type and wretched paper used in the *Government Urdú Gazette* of Oudh.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 5th December says that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, having visited the students of the norman school at Lahore, ordered the Deputy Commissioner to give them a dinner at his expense. Accordingly the Deputy Commissioner sent for the head-master of the school on Saturday and asked him how much was wanted for this purpose. The head-master estimated the expense of the feast at the magnificent sum of Rs. 30, the number of students being one hundred and fifty. The Deputy Commissioner liberally raised the proposed sum to Rs. 50. It is obvious that this small sum is quite insufficient for a feast intended to entertain one hundred and fifty men, and the more so for a feast given by the Viceroy. To say nothing of the head-master, the Deputy Commissioner should have known this, because he perfectly knows that even for simple food a man has to pay two or three rupees in a hotel. Moreover it is no secret how fond a native is of rich food. It is also objectionable that the day fixed for the entertainment was Sunday, so that no European gentleman graced the occasion with his presence as the host, nor even the Deputy Commissioner.

The *Urdu Akhbár* of the 2nd December complains, on the authority of its correspondent, that the Kárkun of the

Omraoti school boarding-house, getting Rs. 12 a month, does not honestly keep the accounts of the boarders. He was once a Kárkun in the Akola jail, and was dismissed for dishonesty. The Director of Public Instruction will therefore do well to introduce the same mode of management for the Omraoti boarding-house as at Akola. The teachers of the school should act as superintendent of the boarding-house alternately during the week, and strict supervision should be exercised over the accounts of the Kárkun.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 6th December quotes the *Shola-i-Tur* to the effect that the Magistrate of Gorakhpur has ordered that all women of loose character, together with the men with whom they live, should be registered; that a *dai* should be appointed in each mohalla for their examination, who is to inform against any woman who practises secret prostitution; and that the woman complained against should be at once sent to the police-station, and thence to the court. This order, says the editor, has no doubt been passed to check prostitution and the spread of venereal disease. But it will be a dreadful instrument of oppression in the hands of wicked persons. These rascals will try to gratify their evil desires by threatening respectable pardanashin women to inform against them. In case they refuse to yield to their wishes, these men, through the agency of *dais*, will be enabled to bring them and their family into dishonour. This order will thus be productive of evil rather than good. The respectable and influential inhabitants of the city should therefore memorialize the district authorities praying for its withdrawal.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
12	*Mangal Samachár,*	Aligarh	Hindí and Urdú	Monthly	October 1876.
13	*Khair-khwáh,*	Almora	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Decr. 1st
14	*Shubh-chintak,*	Shahjahánpur	Urdú	Ditto	Novr. 30th
15	*Akhbár-ul-Akhbár,*	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 1st
16	*Rafiq-i-Panjab,*	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 30th
17	*Mufid-i-Aám,*	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
18	*Shahid-i-Hind,*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 30th
19	*Nasim-ul-Akhbár,*	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 2nd
20	*Sirráj-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
21	*Rafiq-i-Hind,*	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 30th
22	*Hindustání Punch,*	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 1st
23	*Kánún-i-Islám,*	Narnul Tál	Hindí	Ditto	Ditto
24	*Rahber-i-Akhbár,*	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ditto
25	*Shamsul-Akhbár,*	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Novr. 30th
26	*Nasim-ul-Akhbár,*	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 1st
27	*Sirráj-ul-Akhbár,*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
28	*Ganjur-i-Durushán,*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
29	*Shamsul-Akhbár,*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
30	*Shamsul-Akhbár,*	Ditto	Hindí and Urdú	Ditto	Ditto
20	*Adib-i-Alam,*	Moradabad	Urdú	Weekly	Novr. 30th
21	*Akhbár-i-'Alam,*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 6th
22	*Akhbár-i-'Am,*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 28th
23	*Akhbár-i-Nasím,*	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Decr. 3rd
24	*Akmal-ul-Akhbár,*	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 1st
25	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh	Urdú and English,	Ditto	Ditto
26	*Anand Lahari,*	Benares	Mahrathi	Ditto	Ditto
27	*Anjuman-i-Hind,*	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ditto 2nd

21	Vaghauna-i-Hind, ...	...	Bombay	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	1st	3rd
22	Bilá-i-Nazír, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nov.	3rd	4th
23	Ahmad Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
24	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nov.	3rd	4th
25	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
26	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
27	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
28	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
29	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
30	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
31	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
32	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
33	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
34	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
35	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
36	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
37	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
38	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
39	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
40	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
41	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
42	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
43	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
44	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
45	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
46	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
47	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
48	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
49	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
50	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
51	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
52	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
53	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
54	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
55	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th

List of Papers connected with the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

No.											
21	Vaghauna-i-Hind, ...	...	Bombay	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	1st	3rd
22	Bilá-i-Nazír, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nov.	3rd	4th
23	Ahmad Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
24	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nov.	3rd	4th
25	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
26	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
27	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
28	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
29	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
30	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
31	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
32	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
33	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
34	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
35	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
36	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
37	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
38	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
39	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
40	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
41	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
42	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
43	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
44	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
45	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
46	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
47	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
48	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
49	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
50	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
51	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
52	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
53	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
54	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th
55	Ahmad-i-Nagar, ...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dec.	3rd	4th

56	*Social Science Congress Gazette*,	...	...	Jaipur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„	1st
57	*Táj-ul-Akhbár*, ...	...	...	Rámpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„	7th
58	*Tohfah-i-Kashmír*,	...	...	Srinagar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Novr.	25th
59	*Urdu Akhbár*, ...	...	...	Akola	...	Mahrathi	...	Ditto	...	Decr.	2nd
60	*Urdú Akhbár (Akola)*,	...	...	Ditto	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	„	„
61	*Vakíl-i-Hindustán*,	...	...	Amritsar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	„	„
62	*Vrit Dhárá*, ...	...	...	Dhar	...	Mahrathi	...	Ditto	...	„	4th
63	*Rahbar-i-Hind*, ...	...	...	Lahore	...	Urdú	...	Bi-weekly	...	„	2nd and 5th
64	*Rohilkhand Akhbár*,	...	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Novr.	29th and Decr. 2nd
65	*Oudh Akhbár*, ...	...	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Decr.	3rd, 6th and 8th

PRIYA DAS,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

List of Papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
					1877.
26	*Anjuman-i-Punjab,*	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Decr. 1st
27	*Benares Akbar,*	Benares	Hindi	Ditto	Novr. 30th
28	*Dabdabai Sikandari,*	Rámpur	Urdú	Ditto	Decr. 4th
29	*Gwalior Gazette,*	Gwalior	Hindi and Urdú	Ditto	„ 3rd
30	*Jám-i-Jam,*	Meerut	Urdú	Ditto	„ 1st
31	*Kirnamah,*	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	„ 4th
32	*Kavi Vachan Sudha,*	Benares	Hindi and English	Ditto	„ „
33	*Khair Khwah-i-Alam,*	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	„ 1st
34	*Khair Khwah-i-Hind,*	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ „
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hindustán,*	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	„ 2nd
36	*Koh-i-Nur,*	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	„ „
37	*Lama-i-Nur,*	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 19th
38	*Lawrence Gazette,*	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	„ 4th
39	*Tank-i-Mahfuz,*	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1st
40	*Taxon Gazette,*	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	„ 7th
41	*Malwa Akhbar,*		Hindi and Urdú	Ditto	„ 29th
42	*Meerut Gazette,*	Meerut	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Decr. 3rd, 6th and 8th
43	*Mohammad Akhbar,*	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 30th and Decr. 2nd
44	*Rafah-i-Hind,*	Lahore	Urdú	Bi-weekly	„ 3rd and 6th
45	*Ayit Dilkash,*	Dhar	Marhatti	Ditto	„ 4th
46	*Ayeh-i-Hamnaish,*	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	„ „
47	*Qasim Akhbar (Akola),*	Ditto	Urdú	Ditto	„ „
48	*Durbar Akhbar,*	Akola	Marhatti	Ditto	Decr. 3rd
49	*Tafiah-i-Kashmir,*	Srinagar	Ditto	Ditto	Novr. 25th
50	*Taj-ul-Akhbar,*	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1st
51	Social Science Congress Gazette,	Jaipur	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1st
52	*Sajh-i-Bidhaz,*				

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(GB)